

VERY LATE FROM SPAIN.

By an arrival at Boston, news from Malaga to October 10, informs that 6,000 of the Carlist army were within one day's march of that City, and that the greatest consternation pervaded all ranks. The shipping in the harbor was crowded with men, women and children, for protection. Every preparation was made for their reception, and about 5,000 militia assembled, but they had no leader in whom to confide.

Signor Gorostiza, the Mexican Minister, has embarked for home, with all the legation. Previous to his departure, he addressed a note to our government, in which he says: "Unhappily the result has not been what the undersigned expected. The vote of Mr. Dickinson has left him no hope. The explanations, the name of the President, have shown how little can be looked for, by Mexico, from the United States, since her most sacred rights, her most important interests, are thus sacrificed, to the shadow of an imaginary danger. Mexico is wronged and insulted, as a measure of precaution. Under such painful circumstances, the undersigned would be wanting in his duty, as the representatives of Mexico, if he did not avail himself of the only method left him, to express the pain he feels, at the wrongs done his country. On his own responsibility, therefore, he declares his mission, from this moment, terminated."

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Virginian, Captain Harris, arrived at New York, brought London papers to October 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

The pressure upon the London money market had somewhat abated. It is stated in letters, however, that there was a ready demand for money at five per cent.

The victory of the troops of the Queen of Spain over a large body of Carlists at Villarrobledo, is confirmed.

A great fire occurred at Constantinople, near the beginning of September. The whole section of the city called Sultan Bugazid, in the centre of the town, was destroyed. Many magazines full of goods were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at two and a half millions of piasters. One half of the town of Larissa was destroyed by fire on the 2d of September. Larissa is situated about 300 miles W. S. W. from Constantinople, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

A serious dispute has arisen between France and Switzerland. It appears to have originated in the arrest and conviction of a Frenchman named Cheli Conseil, who was alleged to be in the employ of the French government as a spy. Some particulars will be found below.

Rev. Dr. Rowley, Chancellor of Oxford University, died Oct. 5th.

Four men were killed at Werneth, Oldham, by the explosion of a fire-damp.

The constitution of 1820 has been proclaimed in all the principal towns of Portugal.

The Paris Paix mentions a rumor that Joseph Bonaparte has obtained permission to pass some months in Corsica.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The Rubicon arrived at this port yesterday, bringing Liverpool papers to the 25th.

The new French Ministry had been completed and published in the Moniteur. It is said to be a piece of patch-work. Spain has another chance to escape from anarchy on the one side, and absolutism on the other. A thoroughly liberal administration has been definitely formed, of few members, but all of them men of talent, likely to act with vigor and concert. Portugal is quiet.

Leopold, King of Belgium, was on a visit in England.—*Transcript.*

FRANCE.

The French papers announce the formation of the new Cabinet, which is thus stated:

Count Mole, Minister for Foreign affairs and President of the council.

M. Guizot, minister for public instruction.

M. Gasparin, minister of the interior.

M. Persil, minister of justice.

M. Duchatel, minister of commerce.

Admiral Rosamel, minister of marine.

Marshal Soult, of Molitor, minister of war.

MR. VAN BUREN.

As Mr. Van Buren is certainly to be next President of the United States, we are disposed to let our readers know the worst his enemies, the Whigs, have been able to establish against him, in order that they may hear both sides. With this view, we give the following extracts from the papers quoted:

The Whigs have established three charges against Mr. Van Buren.

1st. He is a small man.

2d. He has a bald head.

3d. He is the son of a Dutchman.

We will from time to time note the proven charges against the Democratic Candidates.—*People's Ad.*

Mr. Van Buren's Guilt.—Untiring perseverance and great ingenuity, have at

length found Mr. Van Buren out. A fact, well sustained, has been hunted up from the remains of the past, which is to crush his prospects. An opposition gentleman, in conversation with a friend of Mr. Van Buren, said, that he lived near him long enough to know him well, and states it as a fact which cannot be controverted, that Mr. Van Buren was thrown from a four year old colt, when he was quite a boy. "Pr'ythee, come lend me thy hand to laugh a little."—*Jeffersonian.*

GEORGIA.

No reasonable doubt can be entertained of the success of the Van Buren ticket in Georgia. Our opinion is formed upon the success of the Union party, under peculiar disadvantages, in the late State election, and the reasoning contained in the following paragraphs from two of the ablest of the Republican papers in the State:

The elections are now over, and from the returns received, we can safely say, that our whole Congressional ticket has succeeded by a majority of from five hundred to a thousand votes, with the exception of Colonel Dawson, who, probably will succeed General Coffee, whose death is the principal cause that he did not receive the same vote the others did. Gen. Glascock, it will be observed, has obtained an overwhelming vote, having been supported by both parties; but we are assured his political principles are unchanged, and unchangeable; that he is still the devoted friend of Gen. Jackson and the warm supporter of his administration, and will vote the Van Buren electoral ticket.—*Constitutionalist.*

From the aggregate given, and our knowledge of the strength of the remaining counties, we are satisfied that the vote will fall very far short of that polled in eighteen hundred and thirty-five, and from the fact, that the Nullifying vote will be fully equal to their last year's strength, we have no doubt that the greater portion of those who did not attend the election, were Union men, and if the turn out had been any thing like a full one, that our majority could not have been less than three or four thousand.

We hope our whole strength will show itself at the polls, on the first Monday in November.

Our majority in the Legislature, will not be much, if any, short of forty, so that after all that Nullification—Whitism—and all the "raw head and bloody bones" stories about Van Buren's Abolitionism, super-added to the apathy of the Union party, Van Buren's friends have carried the election for Congress and the State Legislature, triumphantly.—*Standard of the Union.*

THE RAIL ROAD.

We are gratified to be able to state, that on the closing of the Books on Saturday afternoon, it appeared that upwards of ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS had been subscribed by the citizens of Charleston, to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. The precise amount could not be ascertained, but it certainly exceeds somewhat the amount above stated, and under a Resolution of the City Council on Saturday, this amount will be increased to ONE MILLION AND A HALF, the Council having, in accordance with the general sentiment, determined to make up that amount, whatever might be the state of the subscription at the closing of the Books. This, as a first step in this great enterprise, we think, must be regarded as closing pretty well. There were many circumstances which combined at this time to prevent the subscriptions from being as large as they would otherwise have been. The prevalence of the Cholera,—the absence of many of our citizens,—the gloom thrown upon the City by the apprehended loss of the Wm. Gibbons, (on board of which were upwards of 150 Passengers, for whose fate the deepest anxiety was long felt,) the recent political struggle,—all these cases have operated against us.

And yet in a few days, one million and a half of dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Charleston. If the whole of the State should contribute only an equal amount, but one million will remain to be contributed by the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, to secure the Charter. That this object will be effected, seems to be put beyond a question.—We have no doubt, that our Legislature would make up the four millions, if necessary. The Charter, therefore, is perfectly safe. This, however, is but the first step. To carry the work successfully through, all the States, interested in all the people of those States, must come forward and put their shoulders to the wheel.—We repeat, however, the impulse has been given here which will eventually secure the execution of the great work.

Charleston Mer.

TEXAS.

We learn from the New Orleans Bulletin, the following additional information:

Col. R. M. Coleman has left the Sabine with his men, to go and protect the inhabitants of the Colorado from the incursions of the marauding Indians, and to enable the farmers to attend to their crops and gather them. A fort will be erected in that district, probably at the Three Forks of Little River, or at the foot of the mountains on the Colorado. Our indefatigable ranger, Captain Byrd Lockhart has returned to camp, and reports the corn in the neighbourhood of Boxar to be remarkably fine and abundant, and that several thousand bushels will be the result.

THE CROPS.—We are informed by a gentleman from the eastern department of Texas, that the crops in that part of

the country will exceed this year those of any one previous. The season throughout Texas has been uncommonly favorable, and could the citizens have cultivated their lands, the crops in all parts have been abundant. Even the lands on the river, San Antonio, which generally suffer most from drought, would this year have produced abundantly without irrigation. On the Brassos and Colorado, the corn planted after the battle of San Jacinto, will probably produce a sufficiency for the consumption of the inhabitants.

The Planters are beginning to pick their cotton, which promises to yield tolerably well, considering the circumstances and events which have lately afflicted the country.

On Capt. Spiane's plantation the negro boy, Nelson, aged 18, picked on the 15th inst. 155 lbs of cotton in the course of the day, reckoning from daylight to sunset.

TEXAS LAND SALES.—Our country is beginning to recover from the war, and to manifest symptoms of reviving confidence and prosperity. A sale was made last week on the following terms: three fourths of a league at \$1 per acre, situated high up on the Colorado, payable part cash, balance in 12 months.

LATEST FROM MATAMORAS.—We are indebted to Captain Turner of the schooner, Mary Hooper, arrived yesterday morning from Matamoras, which port she left the 27th August, for the following late and important information. General Urrea, commandant of the Mexican forces in Texas, issued a strong proclamation on the 20th of August at Matamoras, against the Texans and Americans, which was caused by a report there, that the United States' government had acknowledged the independence of Texas, and had sent troops to its assistance. The intelligence of Gen. Gaines having crossed the Sabine, gave strength to the report, and the Americans at M. were treated with much indignity. About the 25th of August, information was received by General Urrea, of the true purport of General Gaines' visit with his troops to Nacogdoches, when every exertion was made to call in and destroy the proclamations, but they had got so wide a circulation that very few had been recovered when Captain Turner left. The Mexican army at Matamoras consisted of about 3,500 effective men, 4 to 600 having deserted and were prowling in the words, in the vicinity, and were daily committing depredations on the inhabitants and foreigners. The Texian Commissioners Teal and Cairners remained in close confinement when the Mary Hooper sailed.

About the 22d of August, a Mexican officer, in council, proposed the sacking of the town of Matamoras, but although supported by many of the council, they were out voted—the inhabitants were in the daily expectation of some outbreak of the Mexican soldiers who were under very little restraint; a forced loan had also been passed by the council of Mexican officers, but had not yet gone into effect.—*Mercantile.*

Texian Prisoners at Matamoras.—Mr. Stillman, S. Curtis and others, in a letter published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of Matamoras, Aug. 15, return their thanks to Mr. W. H. Howell, of Philadelphia, and Mr. R. Potter, of New Jersey, who are residing at Matamoras, for their kindness in sending them daily to their prison an ample supply of provisions, as the intention to their tyrannical jailors to starve them to death would otherwise have been accomplished. The humane conduct of the American gentlemen in question towards their countrymen, at the risk of becoming themselves objects of persecution by cowardly minions of Santa Anna is beyond all praise.

A QANDARY.

The following is one of the amusing adventures in which it was the delight of the brave, but eccentric Col. Crockett, to describe himself as being so frequently engaged:

"I never was, says the Colonel, in a quandary but once. During my electioneering campaign for Congress, I strolled about in the woods so much bewildered about politics that I forgot my rifle. The first thing that took my fancy was the snarling of young bears, which proceeded from a hollow tree, the entrance being more than 40 feet from the ground. I mounted the tree, but soon found that I could not reach the cubs with my hands; so I in feet foremost to see if I could not draw them out with my toes, while hanging on the top of the hole. While straining with all my might to reach them, my hands slipped and down I went more than twenty feet, when I landed among a family of young bears. I soon found that I might might as well undertake to climb the greasy end of a rainbow as to get back, the tree being so large and smooth. Now this was a real quandary. If I was to shout it would be doubtful if they heard me from the settlement, and if they did, the story told by my opponents would ruin my election. They would not vote for a man that ventured in a place that he could not get himself out of. While considering whether it was better to call for help, or wait there until after the election, I heard a kind of scratching and growling above me, and looking up I saw the old bear coming stern foremost upon me. My motto was "go ahead." As soon as she came within reach, I seized her by the tail with my left hand, and with a small penknife in the other I commenced spurring her forward. I'll be shot if ever a member of Congress raised in the world quicker than I did. She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail."

MR. SPRING RICE NOT THE ORIGINAL JIM CROW.—The following letter from the London Satirist, purporting to be written by Mr. Spring Rice, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is an amusing specimen of the liberties which the press in England takes with prominent men, and shows that Jim Crow is not likely to languish abroad for want of being known.

To the Editor of the London Satirist—

DEAR SIR—Be so good, then, as to inform the public that I am not the Mr. Rice who is now performing at the Surrey in nigger characters. I am told that that Mr. Rice is a person of some ability, which renders it the more desirable that the public should be disabused. The truth is, I have been so badgered lately about the stamp bill and other matters, that I haven't had time to think of accepting any other engagement than the one I now hold—nor, to speak honestly, do I think it would answer the purpose of any management to engage me; for, though I certainly do contrive to "draw" a good deal of money in my capacity of Chancellor of the Exchequer, yet do I not wish to assume too much of the merit to myself. Having the strong arm of the law to assist me, the process of picking the people's pockets becomes of course comparatively easy. But besides that my present berth is extremely comfortable and reasonably productive, I do not pretend to lay much claim to the possession of theatrical ability. I know a little of legerdemain, the thimble rig, and a few juggler's tricks common to most Chancellors of the Exchequer; but beyond these, I profess myself an extremely ignorant man. The Surrey Mr. Rice is reported to exhibit considerable comic talent, and I myself do some funny things sometimes, but there, I believe, the likeness ends between us.

Yours ever,
SPRING RICE.

ENGLISH ELECTIONEERING.

'Well, Sam,' said Mr. Pickwick, as his valet appeared at his bed room door, just as he was concluding his toilet; 'all alive to-day, I suppose.'

'Regular game, sir,' replied Mr. Weller; 'our people's a collecting down at the Town Arms, and they're a hollering themselves hoarse already—'

'Ah,' said Mr. Pickwick, 'do they seem devoted to their party, Sam?'

'Never see such devotion in my life, sir.'

'Energetic, eh?' said Mr. Pickwick.

'Uncommon,' replied Sam; 'I never see men eat and drink so much afore. I wonder they aint afeard o' bustin.'

'That's the mistaken kindness of the gentry here,' said Mr. Pickwick.

'Werry likely,' replied Sam, briefly.

'Fine, fresh, hearty fellows they seem,' said Mr. Pickwick, glancing from the window.

'Werry fresh,' replied Sam; 'me and the two waiters at the Peacock, has been pumpin over the independent voters as supped there last night.'

'Pumping over independent voters?' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick.

'Yes,' said his attendant, 'every man slept ere he fell down, we dragged them out one by one, this mornin' and put 'em under the pump, and they are in a regular fine order now.' Shillin' a head the committee paid for that 'ere job.

'Can such things be?' exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick.

'Lord bless your heart, sir,' said Sam, 'why, where was your half baptised? that's nothin' that a'n't.'

'Nothing?' said Mr. Pickwick.

'Nothin' at all, sir,' replied his attendant. 'The night afore the last day of the election here, the opposite party hired the bar-maid at the Town Arms, to focus the brandy and water of fourteen unpoll'd electors as was a stoppin' in the house.'

'What do you mean by 'focussing' brandy and water?' inquired Mr. Pickwick.

'Puttin' laundum in it,' replied Sam. 'Blessed if she did not send 'em all to sleep till 12 hours after the election was over. They took one man up to the booth in a truck, fast asleep, by way of experiment, but it was no go—they wouldn't poll him, so they brought him back, and put him to bed again.'

'Strange practices, these, said Mr. Pickwick.—*Gemories of the Pickwick Club.*

MORE DISASTERS.—The U. States steamer, Gen. Izard, in attempting to ascend the Wythlacooche with supplies for the depot, got aground at the mouth of the river, with her bows on the bank on one side, and her stern on the other, and 8 feet water in the middle of the channel. In this awkward position they remained till the tide went out, when her centre timbers gave way and she broke down. Her stores being mostly wet it is supposed will be saved.

How she came to get into this awkward position, seems to be not well understood. It is said that she was made fast over night by bow and stern line; and in the morning it was found that her bow line had been loosened, and that she had floated round into the position above stated. Mr. Nobody appears to have done the deed—perhaps a bold and crafty Seminole.

Melancoly Event.—On Wednesday morning last, Doctor John L. Morris, of this city, formerly of Newport, terminated his life by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The fatal act was characterized by remarkable deliberation. The deceased made his will on Tuesday, in which after disposing of his estate, which is considerable, he gives particular and somewhat

eccentric directions relative to the manner of his burial. On Wednesday morning he went to Newport, and retired to a room which he had reserved for his use, in a house belonging to him in that place, and in a few moments the fatal deed was committed. His death was instantaneous—he had put the pistol in his mouth, and made sure of his object.—Doctor Morris was a skilful physician, and a kind hospitable and generous friend and neighbor. We will not touch upon the circumstances which led to this melancholy termination of a life that might have been rendered useful to himself and to the community.—*Wilm'n Jou.*

For the Ky. Gazette.
NO. XIV.

Having in former numbers noticed the "Sampson" and Ajax of the shops, we come now to pay some attention to Tartarized Antimony, the GOLIATH of the mineral practice; of which the Edinburgh Dispensatory says: It is almost indispensable for the successful practice of Medicine."

Tradition says that this mineral derived its name from a circumstance of the ludicrous kind. It is as follows: "Basil Valentine, a German Monk, gave it to some hogs, which after purging, it very much fattened; and thinking it might produce the same effect on man, he gave it to his brother monks, who all died in the experiment. Hence the name anti monk, changed, by inverting the k, to antimony."

This mineral is, indeed, not only anti monk but antihomme, yet a vast amount of it is used in the popular practice, mostly in forms of Emetic Tartar and Jame's Powders.

According to the formula of the Dublin School emetic tartar is thus formed.

"Take of Nitromuriatic oxide of antimony two ounces, Crystals of tartar in very fine powders, two and a half ounces, distilled water by measure 18 ounces;" boil the water in a glass vessel, then gradually throw into it the oxide and tartar previously mixed, and boil it for half an hour; then filter the liquor through paper, and crystallize by cooling slowly.—The crystals are tartar emetic, a poison which has produced more misery and suffering to the human family, than all the chemicals have relieved, and, unless there be great improvement in their administration and effect, more than they ever will relieve. Yet so infatuated are the advocates for the popular practice, so wrapped by education prejudice, habit and self interest, that neither the voice of truth and argument, nor the multiplicity of their victims can arrest their onward course—can persuade them to exchange their mineral poisons for the more safe, yet equally efficacious remedies of the vegetable class.

We need not travel out of this city to find several cases in which the villous coat of the stomach and contiguous abdominal viscera have been so inflamed and debilitated by an injudicious use of this corroding poison, as to produce the most distressing, as well as the most obstinate cases of dyspepsy or chronic indigestion. We, however, are not disposed to attach this to our opponents as a crime; for the very fact of their submitting to the drudgery of committing to memory almost an infinite number of technicalities,

Whose Latin names as fast they rattle as a, b, c, Technicalities which can possibly answer no other purpose, in their future practice than to hide from vulgar eyes the discrepancies of their theories and practice, shows the unbounded extent to which the prejudice of education and the pride of opinion has carried them; and their overweening desire to be called Rabbi or Teacher. Shall we then, can we, for a moment indulge the wish that they should lay the result, though erroneous, of so much labor, watchfulness and expense at the shrine of truth, or sacrifice it on the altar of conviction? Aye, we do indulge the wish, but we dare not indulge the hope of so great a sacrifice. But we may indulge the hope that the minds of our fellow men, the sufferers by this poisonous practice may be aroused from that lethargy, that supineness, that criminal apathy into which they have fallen, and in which they have too long lain, to consult their best earthly interest, and shut their mouths against all mineral and vegetable poisons. A hope, an earnest desire to accomplish so desirable an object, urges us forward in that, which to us appears to be the path of duty, though we are convinced that at present, it is the reverse of the path of popularity.

We are convinced that no man in his sober senses could be induced to swallow Fowler's Solution, knowing, at the same time, of what it is composed, and

the effects which must necessarily result from it in after life. Nay, as soon would he bare his throat to the knife of the murderer, or bare his bosom to the ball of the assassin. Yet this solution is used, freely used, by the medical faculty, and recommended by the College of Physicians, as may be seen by a reference to the different reports in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine, vol. ix, no. 11.

We present the following quotations to show that we have not raised "a popular outcry" against Tartar Emetic without cause. Dr. Robinson, says: "Tartar Emetic, as has been found after death, produces the most deleterious effects upon the stomach; but is now denounced by those who are disposed to purge the materia medica, as may be seen in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1811-12. 'The preparations of antimony,' says Orfila, 'are often administered carelessly, because no danger is thought to attend their use. Experience, however, proves that Tartar Emetic, if it does not excite vomiting, may produce death when given in the quantity of a few grains; instances indeed have occurred in which an extreme prostration and debility have succeeded the administration of a single grain of this poison; when it has produced no evacuation.' 'Sometimes, on the contrary, and particularly in infants, it excites vomiting so copious and painful as to require an immediate arrest.' Again he remarks, 'mixed with lard and other substances and applied as an irritant to the surface of the body, TARTAR MAY PRODUCE POISONING AND DEATH.'"

Much which we intended to say on this destructive poison, destructive not of life only, but of the health of many who survive its administration, we reserve for a future occasion, as we must necessarily advert to it when we come to the consideration of Jame's Powders, a compound which should rank with Fowler's Solution, and both authors be ranked with Cromwell in the following production of the poet,

"See Cromwell damn'd to everlasting fame."

Indeed the injury produced by the Powders and Solution, as far transcend any thing achieved by Cromwell, as did the talents of Bonaparte those of that hypocritical protector.

For, when the villous coats of the stomach and duodenum are once injured by it to any extent, they seldom if ever fully recover their wonted tone of action. Hence the unfortunate receiver of this poison is doomed to drag onward with the accompanying evils of choleric flatulency, dyspepsy and hysteria or hypochondria through the residue of life. The truth of the assertion may be proved by a few who have been relieved from those acute sufferings by botanic remedies.

May we and our friends be speedily delivered from a practice which requires medical laws, mineral poisons and a change of technicalities every ten years to sustain it—from a practice, which, like the religion of the age of darkness fears to come to the light of popular investigation lest its deformities should become manifest; from a practice whose votaries, when unable to find shelter, under medical laws, endeavor to turn away observation from the dire effects of their minerals by crying "STEAM, LOBELIA, NUMBER SIX, QUACKERY, EMYRICISM, &c. hoping to escape in the smoke raised by themselves. ANON



CAR HOURS.

RAIL-ROAD OFFICE, }
October 17, 1836. }

THE Locomotive train of Cars for Frankfort will leave the depot in Lexington on and after Monday next, at 6 o'clock, A. M. instead of 5—and leave Frankfort at 2 o'clock P. M. instead of three.

CHAS. LEWIS,
Master of Transportation.

N. B. Those who wish SAND HAULED, will please leave their orders at the Rail Road Office.
Lexington, Nov 7 69—1f

Commissioners' Sale
OF FAYETTE LAND.

THE undersigned Commissioner appointed by a decree of the Fayette Court at its present September term, in the case Outen's heirs' petition to Court, will expose to sale on the premises on the 19th of November next at 12 o'clock, to the highest bidder at Public Auction, 124 ACRES OF LAND in Fayette County, 64 miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, being part of the same land upon which Thomas Outen resided in his life time.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth the purchase money will be required in hand; one third of the balance on the 9th of December, 1837; one third on the 10th of March, 1840; the remaining third on the 3d of March, 1842, with interest on the credit payments, to be paid semi-annually.

WM. Z. THOMPSON

LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1836.

We are somewhat surprised, that some of our readers have construed the remarks in our last, under the head of "Post Office," into an attack upon different gentlemen in the city. The words, "Imp," and "Devil," were meant to apply to a certain Printing office on Mill-street. If some of our readers are not aware of the fact, we will inform them that a "devil" is to be found about all printing offices—he is the carrier, shop boy, and man of all works.

For further particulars enquire at the Printing Office on Mill-street—the only one being the Kentucky Gazette.

THE LECTURES

In the Medical Department of Transylvania University about 230 students have matriculated. In the Law Class there are about 50. Both classes continue to increase.

A Green River Whig Editor thinks that Gen. Harrison will get the whole of the United States and part of Illinois.

How cruel the tidings will be to those who have suffered their hopes to be inflated by the exaggerated and fabricated accounts received here of *Whig Victories*!! We think, however, there are some of our adversaries here, who secretly rejoice in this, as much as we do, tho' compelled by the party trainings to side against the Democrats. This is a singular circumstance: but it is true for all. *Harrisonism* is not *Clayism*. Rouchefault's saying, that men rejoice in the misfortunes of their friends, is true. We have no doubt of Mr. Clay's feelings for Gen. Harrison.

We subjoin the news without further comment; for we can afford to be generous, and will not triumph over our adversaries.

In New York City, the panic prevailed by a meagre majority—but it is more than recompensed by the county. Van Buren is running far ahead of Marcy in 1834.

In New Hampshire, the Whigs scarcely make a show of opposition.

In Maine there has been but little more. Connecticut will be carried by about 1000 votes. Nearly the same as in April last.

Pennsylvania by about 5000. There is but one county to be heard from; which too is democratic, and the majority for Van Buren is now 4648.

But, in Virginia, where the small towns and independence of the people of Bank influence secures them from panics, the democracy have gained ground. So far, they are 2554 ahead; and the mountain flood is yet to descend.

NEW YORK ELECTION.

In 38 counties, the Van Buren majority is 27,479—Nett gain since 1834—more than 700. From the best accounts we can get, the majority will not be more than 20 or 25 thousand.

Powder Plot against Cat Fish.—The Wiggies about Maysville, were prepared with powder and lead, for a salute on the reception of the news from Pennsylvania. The news came, but the powder—went into the river.

An endorsement on the margin of the Huntsville Democrat, states Van Buren's majority in that town at 237, and adds that White cannot get 400 votes in that county.—*Lou. Adv.*

Mr. Van Buren's majority in Lowndes county, Miss. is 137 over the white ticket. In the county of Noxubee the White ticket was beaten two to one, last year the White party had a majority in Noxubee. The Columbus (Miss) Democrat of the 12th inst says, "if the river counties have not given very large majorities against us, we have certainly carried the State."—*ib.*

A gentleman who arrived in this city last evening, from Mississippi, in the steamboat St. Peters, has obligingly furnished us with following returns from the election in that State.

	White maj.
Hinds county,	285
Madison, about	200
Adams,	214
Jefferson,	93
Wilkinson,	190
Warren,	250
Amite,	33
Holmes,	50
Washington, in part,	51
Boliver, in part,	5
	1381
Van B'n. maj.	
Copiah,	200
Franklin,	100
	300
	1081

In the above counties, Lynch's majority in 1835 was 1545. Van Buren gain, since then, 464.—*ib.*

Virginia.—Returns and reported majorities have been received from sixty-four counties, which exhibit a Van Buren majority of 2372. Additional returns will increase the majority. The Richmond Enquirer advances the opinion that the democratic majority will be greater than it was at the late spring elections. Virginia is safe.—*Lou. Adv.*

New Hampshire.—A Baltimore whig paper says: "The granite State has gone for Van Buren. Having elected Isaac Hill Governor, a different result could not be expected." The sneer is outweighed by the importance of the fact stated. By the way, Isaac Hill must be a very influential Governor.—*ib.*

Vermont.—This Anti-Masonic State has been true to its principles, such as they are, and has voted for Harrison and Granger. "Honor among thieves."—*ib.*

Connecticut.—This State is yielded by the whigs to Van Buren. The New York Times says: "She is safe with a good majority for Van Buren." Some estimate the majority at 800.—*ib.*

VOTE OF KENTUCKY

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

	Harrison and Granger.	Van Buren and Johnson.
Adair	223	401
Allen	201	373
Anderson	181	375
Bracken	486	275
Bourbon	992	416
Boone	580	488
Butler	134	184
Ballitt	209	319
Barren	787	825
Bath	485	470
Breckenridge	755	176
Clay	202	153
Campbell	484	1026
Clarke	838	226
Christian	670	470
Cumberland	304	144
Caldwell	302	497
Calloway	99	730
Cassidy	176	224
Clinton	94	206
Daviess	445	344
Estill	269	318
Edmonson	122	149
Fayette	1266	689
Franklin	509	560
Fleming	898	464
Floyd	80	549
Garrard	814	218
Greenup	357	265
Greene	274	890
Grant	247	225
Gullatin	483	525
Grayson	268	153
Graves	158	363
Harrison	445	714
Henderson	384	360
Hardin	698	526
Harlan	174	53
Hickman	198	521
Hopkins	403	381
Henry	627	794
Hart	216	387
Hancock	152	72
Jefferson	610	584
Jessamine	513	339
Knox	309	95
Lewis	345	302
Livingston	225	361
Lincoln	613	317
Logan	902	289
Lawrence	68	207
Laurel	171	100
Louisville City	1473	960
Mason	1231	508
Mercer	739	933
Madison	972	420
Montgomery	522	338
Muhlenburg	344	227
Marion	314	616
Monroe	179	220
McCracken	149	106
Morgan	57	335
Meade	339	128
Nelson	765	425
Nicholas	428	237
Ohio	313	519
Owen	174	649
Oldham	354	590
Pike	24	213
Pendleton	133	342
Pulaski	514	443
Perry	83	172
Russell	226	127
Rockcastle	400	58
Scott	544	993
Shelby	1327	586
Simson	327	257
Spencer	292	347
Trigg	271	359
Todd	550	212
Union	205	266
Woodford	615	325
Wayne	383	349
Whitley	269	80
Warren	763	410
Washington	252	636
	36956	33343
	33343	
	3613	

We have seen one of the Sheriff's from Frankfort, who says, the majority for Harrison is 3520.

The trick of running a "ride and type" whig ticket is thus admirably hit off in an Ohio paper:

RIDING DOUBLE.

In days gone by it was no uncommon thing to see a lady riding behind a gentleman. In these days of wonder and whiggism, Harrison is riding behind Webster in Massachusetts on a federal poney; behind White, in Virginia, and we learn that [s] he is trying to get up behind White in Illinois and Mississippi. Verily this is a cheap mode of riding in

tr office; Harrison was behind Daviss at Tippecanoe, behind Dudley at Fort Meigs and a "good way" behind Winchester at the River Raisin—behind Johnson at the Thames, and finally behind the ginger bread pedler in Hamilton county. He will be behind once more.—*Ohio Sent.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 8.—The capital has been visited by a destructive conflagration; the whole quarter of the city called Sulian Bujaxid, in the middle of Constantinople, has fallen a prey to the flames. Many magazines full of goods are destroyed, and the loss is estimated at 24 millions of piasters. An event of little consequence in itself has caused some sensation among the diplomatic body, inasmuch as inferences are deduced from it of a change in the position of the Porte with respect to Russia. The Logothet, Nicolaki Aristarchi, was suddenly dismissed, and he was deprived of the Turkish order and of the right of communicating with the Foreign Ambassadors: the reason is not known.

Abraham A. Van Buren, brother of the Vice President, and Surrogate of the county of Columbia, died at Hudson on the 31st. Mr. Van Buren is now at Albany, where he will remain a week and then proceed to Washington.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

EDWIN FORREST.—The following is a copy of an advertisement of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. It appears in the London Chronicle, of the 24th.—*ib.*

"Mr. WILLIS JONES begs respectfully to announce to the nobility, gentry and the public, that he has entered into arrangements with Mr. Bunn for a limited number of nights, commencing in October, for the express purpose of introducing to them at this Theatre the celebrated tragedian EDWIN FORREST, of the United States."

The Military Court of Inquiry in reference to the causes of the failure of the Southern Campaign met last week at Frederick, and adjourned until the 25th instant, when it is supposed the investigation will be regularly commenced.

Balt. American.

Items from English papers.

Journey under water.—The extraordinary feat of walking under the water for the distance of a mile was performed at Weymouth on Monday, Oct. 31, by Mr. Joseph Orchard, the celebrated diver, who completed this unparalleled undertaking in the harbor, walking at the bottom of it from the new pier the whole length and then making his appearance by landing at its extremity, bearing a pewter tankard, which he met with in his progress. He afterwards dived again, walked under the water across a portion of the bay, and landed at the stairs opposite Luce's Hotel, amidst the cheers of an immense crowd who had accompanied and watched his submarine excursion. A boat, having an air-pump and necessary apparatus for supplying Mr. Orchard with fresh air, attended him. *Bath Chronicle.*

Chronometers.—Chronometers constructed with glass balance springs, instead of the old metallic ones, are now in course of trial at the royal observatory.

On comparing the glass with the metallic springs, when the temperatures were raised from 32 to 100 degrees, it was found that while the loss in 24 hours, in the gold spring was 8 minutes 4 seconds—that of steel, 6 minutes 25 seconds—and that of palladium 2 minutes 31 seconds—that of a glass spring was only 40 seconds. These differences are ascribed by the inventors principally to the different degrees in which the substances had their elasticity reduced by an increase of temperature. As glass was thus found to suffer a much smaller loss of elasticity by this cause than metals, they proceeded to construct a glass balance, suited to the correction of the small error still occasioned by this cause, employing a glass disc for this purpose. The computation being completed, they next tested the isocronism (uniformity of movement) of the glass spring, and it proved to be as perfect as any metallic spring. In common with all other instruments of the same kind, they have shown a disposition to progressive acceleration—the cause of which is but little known, but which appears to be influenced by the action of air.

Medical Statistics.—A late fashionable physician, who for some years, received fees to the amount of £20,000 annually, endeavored, during the last three years of his life, to ascertain the sources of the diseases to which he was principally indebted for his wealth. After comparing the memorandums of each year, he made the following as a comparative calculation:—Vauxhall, theatres, and places of worship, 1,600; indulgence in wine, spirits, and smoking, 1,300; indolence, 1,000; sudden changes in the atmosphere, 1,200; prevalence of the north or east winds, 1,800; force of imagination, 1,506; gluttony, 1,300; quack medicines, 900; love, 150; grief, 850; unsuccessful gambling, 900; contagion, 900; study, 950; reading novels 450; of the doctor, 1,50. * * * A surgeon at Madeley, some time ago, produced his book of debts to some of the temperance friends, exhibiting accounts to the amount of £1,300 owing to him from different persons, out of which, it appeared, £300 were for natural and accidental causes—all the rest was the result of drunkenness.

When a newspaper notice of any article is desired it is usual to present the

editor with a specimen of it, to stimulate his pen, and to afford him some notion of that on which he is expected to write.—In consequence of this custom, an editor in high practice receives a variety of curious presents—some of a valuable description, but many that are of little use. We scarcely know under which head to classify the *quid pro quo* lately sent to the editor of one of the Baltimore daily papers, who received a little parcel, nicely put up and labelled "please notice," which proved to contain a quantity of cure-all pills, of that description, warranted to eradicate all the diseases which reached the world through Pandora's box. Our cotemporary, however, finding himself in pretty good health and spirits, felt no inclination to swallow any of the patent medicine, although it had probably been "tried upon a dog," and tossed the whole concern out of the window, for the benefit of the pigs, who might chance to roam that way.—*Sat. News.*

A Lady clothed in American Silk.—At the Agricultural Exhibition of Merimack county, Mass., Mrs. Kimball of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, was present, robed in rich and durable silks of her own manufacture. She raised the silk worms, twisted, dyed, and wove the silk, and for aught that is known to the contrary, made the garments with her own hands.—*Northern paper.*

ABSENCE OF MIND.—A brother editor yesterday handed us a pair of new gloves which we accidentally left on his table a few days since.—*Sunday Morn. News.*

WISCONSIN.—The population of this new territory as ascertained by a recent census, is 22,222, nearly one half of which, is on the west side of the Mississippi, in Des Moines and Dubuque counties composed of the tract of land acquired from Black Hawk.—*ib.*

SCRAPS.

THE EDITOR.
Air—The Troubadour.
Gaily, the editor,
Smoking his segar,
While he was scissoring
News near and afar;
Looking for murder dire,
Item or puff—
Devil come—devil come—
Ain't this enough?

Sadly the editor
Hears the boy shout
"Paragraphs"—paragraphs!
My copy's run out:
Then with a nervous pen,
He scribbled some stuff—
Devil come—devil come—
Ain't this enough?

Wild roared the editor,
Lage fired his eye,
When cried the little imp,
The form's gone into pi!
Straight to the fiend he flew,
Gave him a cuff—
"Careless imp!—careless imp!—
I'll give you enough!"

The Portland Advertiser mentions a report that the Elephant and Poney belonging to the Menagerie on board of the Royal Tar, swam ashore at Brice's Island near Fox's Island,—that the Elephant went into a barn yard, and much frightened the cattle there, and that the farmer learning the cause of the disturbance, repaired to the spot, and afforded the shipwrecked visitor an asylum in his barn.

PARAGRAPHS ON HEIGHTS.

Height of Absurdity: To call at the "Eye and Ear Infirmary" to get an eye drilled into by a broken knitting-needle.

Height of Folly: To get up and lie across the railroad to obtain repose.

Height of Inquisitiveness: To climb the housetop, and look down the chimney to see what one's neighbor has got for dinner.

Height of Civility: To run against a post in the street, and then beg pardon for the encounter.

Height of Gallantry: When intoxicated to have a lady hung to your arm, to escort her safely home.

Height of Bullyism: To castigate with a whip or cowhide, a man who openly avowed religious principles forbid his fighting even in self-defence.

Height of Honor: To defile and one's landlord or tailor for the sake of discharging one's gambling debts.

Height of Temperance: To keep one's skin constantly soaked in ardent spirits, without ever getting drunk.

Height of Importance: To faint away on horseback with alarm and surprise.

Height of Philosophy: To starve one's self to death in order to illustrate the beneficial effects of the Graham system.

Height of Independence: To quarrel with all your neighbors, who will not agree with your own views and notions of things.

Height of Tragic Acting: To burst a blood vessel while reciting one of the most splendid passages of theatrical bombast.

Height of Comic acting: To burst one's breeches while strutting the hero in one of the most passionate scenes of a tragedy.

Height of benevolence: To tumble down the staircase and break your head to avoid stepping on a kitten that is reposing on the stair.

Height of Charity: To give a poor beggar a dollar, at the same time threatening to horsewhip him, if he ever troubles you again.

Height of the Ridiculous: After being tumbled down a precipice in a stage coach full of passengers, amidst shrieks and groans, and fainting, to hear a lady with tears in her eyes, inquiring for her hand-box.

Height of the Sublime: To climb a steep and revolve on one's own axis around the pinnacle.

Height of Absence, or Obliviousness: To forget that you are married, while abroad, and pay your addresses to another.—*Boston Post.*

An instance of female devotedness was lately exhibited before the Legislature of Rhode Island, in the person of a Mrs. Salisbury, whose husband was confined for theft. This affectionate wife whose devotion was perhaps worthy a better cause, besought the House to permit her to appear at their bar in behalf of her husband. The request being granted, she presented herself before them, and stated that she had been married four years, had four children, one of whom had been sick for the last seven months; that she and her family had nothing in the house to eat save a little corn meal; that her husband was able to work, was affectionate, and when at liberty provided well for his family. She therefore prayed for his deliverance, if required, on condition of his quitting the State. The arguments of the good woman in behalf of the freedom of her dishonest husband were irresistible—her prayer was granted without a dissenting voice. Thus it is that we see the female character shine out under the trials of adversity, and coming in aid of those who would foolishly claim to be paramount, when their folly or their wickedness has subjected them to its necessary consequences. We can admire the devotedness of this poor wife, but how much must we despise the husband whose conduct has put her to the trial.

TO POETS.

The TOKEN & ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, and a years subscription to the Kentucky Gazette, will be given for the best NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS, to its PATRON'S, to be in by the 20th December next.

THE CARRIER.

NOTICE.—The Rev. ARCHBOLD MACCLAY, of New York, will preach the first Baptist Church of this city, next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.—By Dr. C. W. Cloud, Mr. William Warrick, to Mrs. Martha Ann Williams.

DIED.—In this city, on Thursday the 17th inst. Mr. William Morton, in the 80th year of his age. Mr. M. was an old, respectable, and wealthy citizen.

On the 3d inst. Robert Wallace of Fayette county, after a short but severe spell of fever in the triumph of Gospel salvation, R. W. died in the bloom of youth.

Green Hill Seminary.

THIS School will be continued the ensuing year. The School term will commence the first Monday in February, and terminate the 15th day of December, allowing a recess of one month. In this institution will be taught all the branches of a Polite, Refined, and Elegant Education, including Music and the FRENCH LANGUAGE. The plan of instruction is original, and is, in many respects, different from that pursued in other schools in this country. Much attention will be given to the strengthening and expanding the mind, a part of education more important than any other, and one that is nearly entirely neglected, even in the highest schools. It will be attempted to teach the students how to use whatever they may learn to advantage in conversation and the intercourse of society. No student will be received for a less time than the whole school term, and no reduction will be made for absence, except in case of long-continued sickness.

TERMS.—\$150 for Board and Tuition, with moderate extra charges for the French Language and Music. A deduction of \$10 will be made where students furnish their own Beds and Bedding. Books and Stationary furnished at the Institution, at the Lexington prices.

Apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the School, 12 miles east of Lexington.

REFER TO
Jacob Hughes, Esq. William P. Holloway,
Gilson Berryman, Patton Harrison,
Maj. Neal McCann, Captain John Keiser,
Thos. Blackwell, Esq. Wm. Bronaugh, Esq.
Patterson Bain, William Dishman.
Green Hill School, Fayette Co.,
Nov 23, 1836—74-3m

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offering a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will enable their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere. They have now on hand and will continue to manufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, various patterns, with Marble Tops;
Dressing Bureaus do do
Tables do do
Centres do do
Pier do do
Enclosed Bason Stands do
Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables;
SOFAS, Spring Seat;
Mahogany Chairs;
Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do;
Bed Steps; Patent Bedsteads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line.

They are prepared to attend to Funeral calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENUEERS for sale.
Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's Improved Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PLANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale or rent.

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Main st. 2d door above the Library.
Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836—74-4f

W. REEVE,

VETERINARY SURGEON, (of Cincinnati), LATE from England, having again been solicited to attend Lexington, purposes doing so the 21st of this month, (November). He will remain there for two weeks, and begs to inform the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will be at their service to operate upon any of the following cases, and he trusts his skill and attention will merit their approbation:

Pistulas, Poll Evil, all complaints of the Eye, such as Ophthalmia, Cataracts, &c. &c. Sand Cracks, Thrushes, Narrow-heels and Contracted Feet, Curbs, Spavins, Side-bones, Shorough-pins, Ring-bones, Shock Shoulders, Chest-founder, &c. all kinds of Cholera and Inflammation, and any old standing cases.

W. Reeve will be found at the Phoenix Hotel during his stay in Lexington.
November 6, 1836—69-4f
Observer and Intelligencer insert 3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM a lot in Lexington, on the night of the 22d of September, a handsome BROWN MARE, not quite 5 feet high, with a snip on her nose, some white bellows on one of her hind legs, the inside scraped on a tramp wheel I believe, her angle where the scar is, is longer than the other. If not stolen, she would try to make towards Bryant's Station. Any person delivering said mare to me, near to a mill commonly called Hornback's, shall receive \$10; if stolen and will apprehend the Thief, shall have the mare. JOHN BUSTOW.
Nov 16, 1836—72-2w Obs & Rep

Fayette County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Edward Allender, living at the forks of the Maysville and Winchester roads, near Lexington, a BAY MARE, 5 or 6 years old, about 14 1-2 hands high, small snip on her nose, and a little white on one fore foot; no shoes on; appraised to \$50 by Thomas Baggs and Christopher Timpey, before me, this 25th October, 1836. DANL. BRADFORD, J. P.
Oct. 31. 3t 67



Spanish Guitar, As an Accompaniment to the Voice.

A GENTLEMAN who has studied this fashionable Instrument in Spain, proposes to give instruction to two or three pupils during the winter. His collection consists of C H O I C E MUSIC of the English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and Italian School. Any gentleman or lady who may wish to take advantage of this opportunity, will apply at Mr. Laywell's Boarding House, on Hill street.
Lexington, Nov. 6, 1836.—69-4f

